



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,
gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late
Miss Gunning) entitled

The Exile of Erin.

October 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price
one dollar.

ALMANAC'S

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia;

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send
for their copies, especially those who have
received but a few numbers. It is much easier
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice Phy-
sick and Surgery, for which purpose he has
opened a Shop on the north side of King be-
tween Washington and St. Asaph streets.—
If he should at any time not be at this Shop,
he will be found at his Father's, on Prince-
street, who will in his absence attend those
who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.

December 8. dtf

City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS
and the PUBLIC in general, that he has
taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city,
called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,
lately in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.
He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give
the greatest satisfaction to every person, as
no exertions on his part shall be wanted to
keep up the high character which this Ta-
vern has, as being one of the best in the Uni-
on: and assures them that he will always
have an assortment of the best liquors and
good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good
accommodations at the above house, on rea-
sonable terms.

Boards are taken by the day, week,
month or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on
the continent are regularly taken and filed at
the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and
are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve
o'clock in the evening, at a short notice,
from one to twenty.

November 15. dtf

NOTICE.

LOST or MISLAID, three Certificates
for three Shares in the Capital Stock of the
Little River Turnpike Company—Numbers
310, 311, and 312, issued to me—for the
renewal of which application will be made to
the President and Directors of said Compa-
ny on the 20th day of January, 1809.

Richard Bland Lee.

December 13.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets.
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVES
PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of PLUMMING WORK ei-
ther for Ships or Buildings, done in the best
manner.

THE BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS
in all its branches is carried on under the di-
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,
who has had many years experience, and as a
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-
foundry business is a partnership, application
must be made to William Fletcher, who will
undertake to make GRATES handsomely
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-
tern or price, and will execute the work in the
very best and neatest manner and on the most
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King-
Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-
ence of persons, distinguished by their great-
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-
ness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak
of the diligence, good sense, and good inten-
tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate
him sincerely on the success of this particular
work. We announce this edition, because the
alterations and additions are so considerable,
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here
selected, and the judicious reflections which
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail
to make the best impressions, and to produce
the best effects, on all who read them with at-
tention. The present edition of this excel-
lent publication, which has been long known
and commended, is enlarged by the addition
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edi-
tion of this valuable work. The improve-
ments made in it, will appear from the author's
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-
count of the present useful volume, our hope
that it will be extensively circulated among
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,

for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved
form, we find the facts unquestionable and
highly interesting—the style correct and neat
—and the general tendency of the work such
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-
cially to young readers, who love entertain-
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable
collection, has anticipated the commendation
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-
acters, many striking examples are exhibited
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man
contribute to arrest the careless and wander-
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and
to convince or discountenance those who have
been unhappily led to oppose the highest
truths."

Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography,
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-
Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-
Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-
dia.

October 20.

Washington and Alexandria Turn-
pike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and
Alexandria Turnpike Company are
hereby notified that the fifth and last instal-
ment of TEN DOLLARS on each share is
called for by the President and Directors of
the said Company, and is required to be paid
to Charles Page, treasurer, in Alexandria, on
or before the 23d day January next, agreeable
to an act of congress, entitled, "an act for the
establishment of a Turnpike Company in the
county of Alexandria, in the district of Co-
lumbia."

By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.

December 26

13t

Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from JAMES
D. MOORE, for certain purposes therein set
forth, the subscriber will sell for ready mo-
ney, at his ferry opposite Alexandria, on
TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next,
at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the next fol-
lowing day—SEVEN VERY VALUABLE NE-
GROES, viz. One man, about 26 years of
age, two lads, two boys, and two girls.

William Marbury.

Blue Plains, Dec. 20—24

dtf

Grocery Store.

I WISH to inform my friends, and the
public in general, that I keep a GROCERY
STORE in Alexandria, on the corner of Duke
and St. Asaph streets, in the house lately oc-
cupied by Dennis Foley—Also, a good stable
for horses—and Lodging and Boarding,
and good Entertainment for Travellers.

Edward H. Jacobs.

December 31.

d6t

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

Is warranted of the very first quality,

and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,

Rappee do Coarse and Fine.

20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,

20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st

and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-
RIES, for sale.

December 21.

The Charitable Marine Society
Lottery,

Recommences drawing on the 9th next month.

TICKETS & SHARES,

FOR SALE AT

R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE.

THERE has been eight days drawing in
this Lottery, and the wheel has gained 8634
dollars, and no higher prize has been drawn
than 300 dollars.

TICKETS,

FOR SALE AS ABOVE, IN THE

Black River Lottery, No. 2,

The scheme of which contains

1 Prize of \$ 30,000
1 of 20,000
2 of 10,000

Present price of Tickets, \$8 1/2c.

December 29.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, confit
ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osta-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, n
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheetting and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best

city, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits:

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Sper-

macin and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

ril 7. d

LANDED TO-DAY,

21 bales nice Upland Cotton,

AND FOR SALE BY

E. GILMAN.

December 29.

d21aw4t

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY NEXT,

At 11 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises,
A House, and lot of Ground.

SITUATED on the lower end of Fairfax-
street, adjoining captain Roberts's property.
Terms will be made known at the place of
sale.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

January 3

4t

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 2, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockhold-
ers of the Bank of Alexandria, that a
dividend of three and a half per cent. on the
capital stock of said Bank for the half year
ending this day, is declared, and will be re-
ady to be paid to them on Thursday next the
5th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

January 3

3w

EDUCATION.

THE KEE-

PROPOSES to open an ACADEMY in
this place, for the purpose of teaching
twenty young gentlemen (should so many offer)
the Polite Arts and Sciences: he will in-
struct them in the various Languages, to wit,
Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and in
Hebrew if required.

He will also teach Geography with the use
of the Globes—the Mathematics—Logic—
Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Applica-
tion to be made at Mr. James Bacon's, King-
street.

January 3.

d

Was taken up a drift,

IN the Potomac River, by the sch'r. The-
tis, capt Dennis, from Georgia, A VES-
SELS' LONG BOAT. The owner may
have her on proving property and paying
the balance owing to

Who has received per sch'r Thetis, a quan-
tity of nice fresh Oranges.

January 3.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,

LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the Wash-
ington Tavern, LEESBURG, where he is
prepared with every thing necessary for the
accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies
who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay
and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and
engaged a careful, attentive and honest host-
ler, he flatters himself that, by his unremit-
ted attention, together with the diligence,
care, and activity of his servants, he will be
able to render his customers the most perfect
satisfaction in his line.

A. B. The house is in much better con-
dition than formerly, for the accommodation
of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia, Jan. 1—3.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately
occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the
corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts,

Jan 2.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore carried on by
the subscribers under the firm of Jamieson
and Anderson, is this day dissolved by mu-
tual consent:—ALL PERSONS having claims
against the late concern, will bring them in
without delay for settlement; and those who
are indebted to them will please come for-
ward and settle the same.

Andrew Jamieson

FOR SELF AND

John Jamieson,

Robert Anderson.

January 2.

3t

JOHN R. COOKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

INTENDING to practice in the superior
and inferior courts of Berkely county, Virgi-
nia; tenders his professional services to mer-
chants and others in Alexandria, having claims
upon persons resident in that county.

Martinsburgh, Dec. 12

law46

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 3 Dollars per. annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, November 24.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a
repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Giles's Speech continued.)

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Lloyd] expresses his fears of some design for the destruction of commerce. He tells us, our commerce has grown to an enormous size and warns us that it is not to be trifled with. The gentleman from Connecticut, too, tells us, that the avowed was not the real object, of the embargo laws; and that he so prophesied at the time of passing them—that their real object was to encourage manufactures, at the expense of commerce. This charge of insincerity is a serious one. It is of a nature to impose a restraint upon the feelings, against making any surprise more than any thing I ever heard fall from that gentleman; and the only apology I can find for it is, that he unfortunately prophesied it. It is a painful effort of the mind to admit ourselves false prophets.—By this time, it is impossible, but the gentleman must be convinced, that this was a false prophecy. He reminds me of two lines in Hudibras:

"A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

The gentleman must be convinced, but retains the same opinion. Sir, whether it be a suspicion or a jealousy, or whatever delusion the gentleman is laboring under, I peremptorily deny the existence of the fact he has insinuated. How has it happened, that the commerce of the United States has become so enormous; but from the fostering and protecting government? What act of hostility against commerce has ever been shown by the government? Challenge the gentleman to name one, or a single act from the southern members unfavorable to our commercial prosperity. On the other hand, have we not always concurred in the stimuli given to commerce by discriminating duties, both on tonnage and merchandize, by the drawback system? and many other acts not material now to mention. It has been from these causes, added to the enterprizes of our people, that commerce has arrived to such a pitch of prosperity. They certainly do not warrant the charge brought against the government.

But what has excited my surprise, more than any thing else, respecting this suggestion is, that the delusion upon the gentleman's mind, should be so strong as to banish his recollection of the local interests of the different states in the Union. He seems to suppose that the southern are manufacturing states—this is not the fact. The fact is, that the commercial are, also, the manufacturing states. The southern states are agricultural and commercial, not manufacturing, except in the household way; and that is not the species of manufacturing that has excited the gentleman's alarm. The peculiar organization of society in the southern states, will, for a long time, forbid large establishments of domestic manufactures.—This is the kind which gives the gentleman so much alarm; and, in this kind, the southern states have no local interests whatever. They have, however, an essential interest in commerce, although, generally, the merchants carrying it on, may not reside within them. The agriculturists know, that a prosperous commerce is essential to good prices, and, therefore, they have always contributed to its protection and prosperity. In this state of facts, the gentleman may find a perfect security against his extravagant and unfounded jealousies. But that gentleman is alarmed, because he has discovered in the President's replies to sundry addresses from the manufacturers, expressions of satisfaction at their prosperity and improvement in the manufacturing system. But the President has no where expressed an intimation, or a wish, that this improvement or prosperity should be encouraged and promoted at the expense of commerce. And if he were to indulge so extraordinary an inclination, he could not expect to get a vote south of

Potomac in favor of the system. Suppose the merchants had addressed the President in the days of their prosperity, would he not have expressed his satisfaction at the circumstance? And would such expression have been just ground, or any ground of alarm and jealousy to the manufacturer?—Certainly not, sir. Every patriot must rejoice at the prosperity of each, and every class of citizens. Indeed, sir, did not the gentleman himself, in the course of his observations, with a laudable animation, express his high satisfaction at the doings of his own legislature, giving encouragement to Colonel Humphreys, in his attempts to introduce manufactures into the state of Connecticut? Proceedings highly honorable both to the legislature and Col. Humphreys; and which I have also seen with great satisfaction. But, sir, would it be correct to infer from this circumstance, that commerce is to be assailed and prostrated?—Such an inference would be as idle and absurd in this case, as it is in relation to the views of the general government. Indeed, sir, I concur perfectly with the gentleman in the opinion he has expressed upon the manufacturing system, in relation to the commercial. I have taken more pains in repelling this extraordinary jealousy or suspicion, in the hope that in correcting the public sentiment, in this respect, it would, at the same time, dissipate a great portion of the objections to the embargo laws, which seem at this time, to be imperiously demanded, by the extraordinary crisis of our foreign relations.

[Speech to be continued.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 7.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

DEBATE

On the report in part of the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to foreign relations.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Quincy's Speech continued.)

My honorable colleague (Mr. Bacon) was also pleased to refer to me as a man of divisions and distinctions, waging war with adverbs and dealing in figures. Sir, I am sorry that my honorable colleague should stoop "from his pride of place," at such to him. Certainly, Mr. Speaker, I confess, that "deeming high" of this station, which I hold; standing, as it were, in the awful presence of an assembled people, I am more than ordinarily anxious, on all occasions, to select the best thoughts, in my narrow store house, and to adapt to them, the most appropriate dress, in my intellectual wardrobe. I know not whether, on this account, I am justly obnoxious to the asperity of my honorable colleague.—But on the subject of figures, Mr. Speaker, this I know, and cannot refrain from assuring this house, that as, on the one hand, I shall, to the extent of my humble talents, always be ambitious, and never cease striving, to make a decent figure on this floor, so on the other, I never can be ambitious, but on the contrary, shall ever strive chiefly to avoid cutting a figure like my honorable colleague.

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Troup) the other day, told this house, that if commerce were permitted such was the state of our foreign relations none but bankrupts would carry on trade. Sir, the honorable gentleman has not attained correct information in this particular. I do not believe that I state any thing above the real fact, when I say, that on the day this legislature assembled, one hundred vessels at least, were lying in the different ports and harbors of New-England, loaded, riding at single anchor, ready and anxious for nothing so much, as for your leave to depart. Certainly, this does not look much like any doubt, that a field of advantageous commerce would open, if you would unbar the door to our citizens. That this was the case, in Massachusetts, I know. Before I left that part of the country, I had several applications from men, who had stated that they had property in such situations, and soliciting me to give them the earliest information of your probable policy. The men so applying, sir, I can assure the house, were not bankrupts; but intelligent merchants, shrewd to perceive their true interests; keen to pursue them. The same honorable gentleman was also pleased to speak of "a paltry trade in potash and codfish," and to refer to me, as the representative of men, who raised "beef and pork and butter and cheese and potatoes and cabbages."—Well, sir, I confess the fact. I am the representative, in part, of men, the products of whose industry are beef and pork, and butter and cheese and potatoes and cabbages.

es. And let me tell that honorable gentleman, that I would not yield the honor of representing such men to be the representative of all the growers of cotton, and rice and tobacco and indigo, in the whole world. Sir, the men, whom I represent, not only raise these humble articles, but they do it with the labor of their own hands, with the sweat of their own brows. And by this their habitual mode of hardy industry, they acquire a vigor of nerve, a strength of muscle and a spirit and intelligence somewhat characteristic. And let me assure that honorable gentleman that the men, of whom I speak will not, at his call, nor at the invitation of any man, or set of men, from his quarter of the union, undertake to "drive one another into the ocean." But, on the contrary, whenever they once realize, that their rights are invaded, they will unite, like a band of brothers, and drive their enemies there.

The honorable gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Johnson) speaking of the embargo, said, that this was the kind of conflict, which our fathers waged; and my honorable colleague (Mr. Bacon) made a poor attempt to confound this policy, with the non-intercourse and non-importation agreement of 1774 and 1775. Sir, nothing can be more dissimilar. The non-intercourse and non-importation agreement of that period, so far from destroying commerce fostered and encouraged it. The trade with Great Britain was, indeed, voluntarily obstructed, but the enterprize of our merchants found a new incentive in the commerce with all the other nations of the globe, which succeeded immediately on our escape from the monopoly of the mother country. Our navigation was never suspended. The field of commerce, at that period, so far from being blasted by pestiferous regulations, was extended by the effect of the restrictions adopted.

[Speech to be continued.]

Latest from Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Dispatches were yesterday received by government from Oporto, giving an account of a disturbance in the neighborhood of that place. Notwithstanding the baggage of the French troops embarked there was regularly searched, the resentment of the people towards the enemy was so inveterate, in consequence of some sacred articles being found in their possession, that they in the Portuguese, in their turn, committed every possible depredation on board the transports. The British commander had the greatest difficulty in restraining the violence and outrage of the people, but happily at the date of the dispatches, public tranquility had been restored.

November 2.

The conferences at Erfurth are at an end, and the veil which has hitherto covered them, will soon be withdrawn. One of their objects we can easily penetrate into, and sorry are we to say, that there is no doubt of Bonaparte's having accomplished it.—He has persuaded Russia to enter into his views upon Spain; and the emperor Alexander is the medium through which he has made the emperor of Austria remain, if not approving, at least a tame spectator of that sanguinary warfare with which he is determined to visit Spain. By what arts and arguments can he have prevailed upon Russia or Austria to give credit to any pledge he may make, or to any treaty he may sign, after his treatment of Spain?—Questions like these we know are useless, but the mind cannot refrain from asking them.—History has now to record another proof of the lengths to which the credulity of some cabinets can be carried: and we shall be much deceived if she will not have to record also signal instances of the fatal effects of it.

DISTURBANCES AT OPORTO.
PRIVATE LETTER.

OPORTO, Oct. 13, at night.

"We have had, since Monday last, a kind of second revolution, which was occasioned by the arrival of the French troops from Almeida, under an escort of 240 men of the 6th British regiment. They arrived at Cales Novo, below Massarallos on Sunday morning; but the sick (about 250) came down from Pezo da Regoa, in four boats under a guard of British soldiers, and arrived on Saturday morning. This, as you may suppose, attracted a great crowd on the bridge, and that day the people began to be dissatisfied. These were carried down to the Castle of St. John's; and things remained pretty quiet until the Monday morning, although all Sunday the people went to see those that were at Cales Novo, and continued so all night long, which they employed in buying all kind of things from the French, who sold many fine horses, and

very cheap. On the Monday morning early they were all embarked on board four transports, that had arrived the day before from Lisbon, and were lying at Massarallos with their arms, baggage, and ammunition. This only tended to inflame the minds of the Portuguese mob, and they kept murmuring all day long. It was not until the evening about seven o'clock, when the bells in the city, and round it, gave the alarm that people of every description and from all parts came down to the Massarallos, lined the shore on both sides the river, some armed with guns, some with swords, and others with sticks, &c. I should tell you, before I proceed any further, that during the Monday sir Robert Wilson, with the quartermaster-general, who came down with the French from Almeida and several other officers, went down to the Castle to have the baggage that was there examined by them and the governor Barmudo. Accordingly every thing was going on well, when they opened a box which they found contained several rich vestments of the Portuguese Priests. This was enough to increase the dissatisfaction of the governor, and he instantly gave orders that no vessel should be allowed to pass the Castle, or if they attempted to get out to sink them. Every gun in the Castle was loaded with shot, and remains so to this moment. The people of St. John's soon heightened the story, and said that diamonds, sacramental vessels, and church plate had been found, with many other things. This soon reached Oporto and the mob, without listening to any thing that could be said to them, went down, and insisted upon killing the French in the Castle. Some of the English soldiers who were on guard at St. John's were attacked by the mob, but nothing of consequence happened. The Portuguese troops were all out, and the bishop was obliged to go down to St. John's where he succeeded in quieting the people, and about eight o'clock in the evening he returned to Oporto, accompanied by sir Robert, and several other officers English and Portuguese, amidst the cries "Viva o Bispo," destruction to his regime of Lisbon—the Bishop must be Viceroy. They, however, continued all night on both sides of the river, and waited with patience until yesterday morning, when, by seven o'clock, there were more than four thousand persons of all descriptions assembled, who appeared determined to attack the French that were on board the transports. Every preparation was made; several pieces of artillery were drawn up on both sides, and they had mounted twenty guns on board each of three Brazil ships—that were lying opposite the transports. Every moment increased the storm, and the French who were preparing to meet the attack, were prepared with sixty rounds each man, and determined to defend themselves.

"The wish of the Provo it was impossible to know, but it generally appeared that they wanted to destroy them all. About 9 o'clock, the bishop came down in a barge, with sir Robert Wilson, who was indefatigable on the occasion. Much praise is due to him for his exertions, to which we are indebted for things not having taken a more serious turn. The mob would not hear any thing. They wanted the Frenchmen's arms and baggage, and reproached the English with not assisting them. A negotiation was established on the part of the people, by the bishop and sir Robert Wilson, and propositions were made to the French general who was on board. This was a delicate point for sir Robert. Being the highest in rank here, he was obliged to see that the articles of capitulation were strictly executed; and this was particularly observed by the French general. Sir Robert was employed in negotiating from nine in the morning, until four in the evening, going back wards and forwards from the shore to the transports, the mob becoming every moment more and more clamorous. Several propositions were made on both sides, but none pleasing to the two parties. The French agreed to suffer their baggage to be searched, and to give up any thing that should be found belonging to the Portuguese; but as to giving up their arms, they would not consent, and said they would rather die than consent to it. This was communicated to the Juiz do Povo, and then commenced the alarming scene. Persons from both sides of the river jumped into boats, and were proceeding to attack the transports; but by the exertions and perseverance of sir Robert, tranquillity was again restored, and the French offered to give up their arms outside of the bar. This, however, was not acceded to, but at last it was agreed, that they should be disembarked, their baggage examined on shore, and that they should leave their arms.

As soon as this was perfectly understood, barges from all parts went to board the transports, but they took care to begin by the three that were not armed; for one has six 6 pounders, which the French have kept loaded since the beginning of this affair.

they took every thing out of the provisions and wear the ships' owners; every the shore, and in a short time appeared. The Frenchmen are now at a warehouse near the Wine Company at M. This time it was almost dark, and the transport remained unmolested on board of this about 100 French, who have since been discharged; the others are guarded by some Portuguese cavalry, a mob from destroying the transport what has passed by sir Robert Wilson, these seem to be ashamed of their conduct, and it is evident that their object is to plunder. To this end they are unsettled, and God only will end.

"I gave you in my last account that had passed since the French from Almeida. The ten detained by sir Robert, the purpose of sending home the purpose of the proceedings. settled, and the transports down the river. There have been no damages to the vessel. Perfect tranquillity reigned; and we hope things will be settled. General Beresford is expected with 5000 men from Lisbon the North of Spain.

NEWBURYPORT.

Yesterday completed twelve days of the imposition of the embargo, a day known in this town by its feelings and a gloomy and distressing demonstration in this town by the tolling of bells were tolling the shipping hoisted half masts, (a signal of extreme grief) the tolling of bells and discharge of cannon was repeated at 12, and at 4 o'clock, a procession of sailors, looking like a bloodless image of despair on the left arm of an officer, marched through the principal street followed by a ship dismasted, a bell tolling in the masts capped by inverted the want of grog. A sailor with a prospect glass on the bows of the quarter deck, enquiring in stern, "Which way sits the custom house was a terrapin; his head in retirement. When the spot, it halted, and in the main chains delivered prepared for the occasion. It was written by himself a small honor to his talents as a poet from the heart—it is an immense concourse of these honest tars afterwards on Clams.

Alexandria Daily

THURSDAY, JAN

In consequence of the neglect of the keeper of the office at Baltimore, who was unable to issue a paper for our friends at Baltimore, the stage office at Baltimore has issued a paper for us, eight since, and we did not till last evening. Our patrons will receive a sufficient apology.

TO THE EDITOR

WASHINGTON, Wednesday. The house of representatives employed in their duty, doing nothing; yet, as might be supposed, were idle—by no means. The best Hibernian, "they are brought in a report from the militia, which, after was made the order for the militia, by the way, seemingly cunningly appointed Speaker; for he must know

They took every thing out of the transports, even the provisions and wearing apparel of the ship's owners; every thing was bro't ashore, and in a short time every thing disappeared. The Frenchmen were landed, and are now at a warehouse next to those of the Wine Company at Massaralos. By this time it was almost dark, and the armed transport remained unmolested. There were on board of this about three hundred French, who have since remained on board; the others are guarded by our troops and some Portuguese cavalry, to prevent the mob from destroying them. We do not know what has passed between the bishop and sir Robert Wilson, but the Portuguese seem to be ashamed of their conduct, and it is evident that their object was no other than plunder. To this day things remain unsettled, and God only knows how it will end.

"I gave you in my last a full detail of what had passed since the arrival of the French from Almeida. The Primrose had been detained by sir Robert Wilson, for the purpose of sending home an exact account of the proceedings. Every thing is settled, and the transports are dropping down the river. There has been a general survey, and the damages ascertained, for they had not left a single thing on board the vessel. Perfect tranquillity is again restored; and we hope things will go on well. General Beresford is expected to-morrow with 5000 men from Lisbon on their way to the North of Spain."

NEWBURYPORT, Dec. 23.

Yesterday completed twelve months since the imposition of the embargo. Never was a day known in this country which brought with it feelings and anticipations so gloomy and distressing. It was commemorated in this town by every possible demonstration of grief and mourning.—At sunrise the bells were tolled, the flags of the shipping hoisted half mast, and minute guns, (a signal of extreme distress,) fired. The tolling of bells and discharge of cannon was repeated at 12, and at 4.—At 9 o'clock, a procession of sailors, looking each of them a "bloodless image of despair," wearing a wreath on the left arm and marshalled by an officer, marched with muffled drums through the principal streets of the town, followed by a ship dismantled. Her yards cocked bill, a bell tolling in her bows, and her masts capped by inverted cans, denoting the want of grog. A flag was suspended between her main and mizen shrouds, representing a ship in dry dock—inscription, *Death to commerce*—"O grab me" was painted on the bows of the ship. An old sailor with a prospect glass stood on the quarter deck, enquiring in the words on her stern, "*Which way shall I steer?*" Opposite the custom house was a flag representing a terrapin; his head in a most dignified retirement. When the procession reached the spot, it halted, and a sailor standing in the main chains delivered an ADDRESS prepared for the occasion. We are assured it was written by himself, and does no small honor to his talents and feelings. *It went from the heart—it reached the heart.* An immense concourse of spectators evinced by their applause its excellence.—These honest tars afterwards dined together on Clams.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5.

In consequence of the shameful neglect of the keeper of the stage office at Baltimore, we were unable to issue a paper yesterday. Our friends at Baltimore, lodged in the stage office some bundles of paper for us, eight or ten days since, and we did not receive them till last evening—we trust our patrons will receive this as a sufficient apology.

TO THE EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday 4th January. The house of representatives were yesterday employed in their usual occupation, viz: *doing nothing*; yet it is not to be inferred, as might be supposed, that they were idle—by no means; for, like the honest Hibernian, "they are always most busy when they've nothing to do." Mr. Moore brought in a report from a select committee, unfavorable to the classification of the militia, which, after a short discussion, was made the order for to-day. This committee, by the way, seems to have been very cunningly appointed by the honorable Speaker; for he must know the sentiments

of almost every member on this subject, as it was fully discussed during the last session. The principle of classing the militia, according to age, is a great favorite among the southern members of Congress, as well as of the President himself; it is, however, warmly opposed by the northern members, and by none more than by the honorable Speaker, who is a major general of militia. It is certainly a pleasing system in theory; and its utility in practice has been amply testified by the success of the French armies: It is by this that they have been enabled to perform such rapid and astonishing movements, both in advancing and retreating; and as Bonaparte still adheres to it and particularly in his last conscription, there is much reason to apprehend the success of his army, young, vigorous, and disciplined, in their infamous contest with the mixed multitude who compose the patriots of Spain—but God grant them success in their noble struggle for independence; at any rate.

Dulci et decorum est pro patria mori.

The house, in committee of the whole, agreed to the various amendments made to Mr. Giles' bill for enforcing the embargo. No debate took place either on the bill or the amendments; but there will no doubt be an animated discussion when these are taken up by the house. Mr. Van Cortlandt offered an amendment, to limit the duration of the embargo to the 4th of March next. This was declared by the Chairman (Mr. Bassett) to be out of order, which decision produced considerable debate, as questions of order always do. As Mr. J. G. Jackson was among those who insisted that the amendment was in order, it appears that he either wished the embargo to come again before the house for discussion, or that it is the intention of government to remove the embargo partially, after the non-intercourse laws shall be passed. Eager as some of the members are to display their eloquence on this topic, the former of these suppositions would seem to be ridiculous, after all the speeches that have been made and all the time that has been spent upon it. Indeed, after the non-intercourse laws are passed, it would be absurd to continue the embargo. This policy would be as ridiculous as the conduct of the man who wishing to accommodate his cats, cut a great hole for his large cat, and a little hole for his small cat!

Mr. Lewis reported a bill to extend the powers of the levy court of Washington county, relative to roads and bridges.—Made the order for Friday.

Mr. Newton proposed a resolution directing the committee of commerce and manufactures to inquire into the expediency of providing for the relief of distressed seamen. Adopted.

Mr. Story submitted a resolution for instructing a committee to enquire into the expediency of increasing the navy establishment. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Boyle offered a proposal instructing the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of reducing the price of public lands, and abolishing credit on the same. Adopted.

A letter from Pensacola, dated November 3, says, "a plot has been discovered, which has in some measure disturbed the public tranquillity; but the leader of it, a serjeant, is now in confinement, and it is supposed will be hung in two or three days."

The General Assembly of Virginia have removed from the privy Council or Council of State, Alexander M'Rea Esq. and John Guerrant Esq. and have come to a resolution to proceed by joint ballot with the Senate on the 4th inst. to the appointment of a Treasurer. They also resolved to proceed on Wednesday (yesterday) by joint ballot with the Senate to the choice of three members of the privy council, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Wm. Aylett, and the constitutional removal of Alexander M'Rea and John Guerrant.

Count Florida Blanca, an old, able and experienced statesman, of the true Castilian School, has been declared President of the Supreme Junta of Spain, for life; and when sitting at the head of that Assembly, is addressed by the title of "His Majesty."—There are two considerations, connected with this appointment, which are deserving of notice. The declaring him appointed for life, evinces that the Junta consider themselves constituted;—the title by which he is addressed is perhaps morally complimentary to their absent King, whom they thus tacitly, or rather openly, acknowledge, as presiding in the deliberations, of that august and patriotic body.—We give this on the authority of a letter from the Havana, of the first respectability.

[New-York paper.]

In addition to the great number of British troops already in Spain and Portugal, numerous expeditions are frequently fitting out. The Courier of the 5th November states, that on the 4th, the 16th light dragoons marched from Ipswich for Falmouth, and three troops of the 14th from Rumford; both regiments being ordered for Spain.—Orders were just sent to Ireland, to prepare for immediate embarkation a brigade of cavalry and two brigades of infantry; this last named army to be joined by another battalion of the Scots Royals, 73d and 75th Highlanders, 77th and 87th (or Prince of Wales's Irish Horse, 2d battalion) 88th or Connaught Rangers, (1st battalion) and several companies of the Rifle Corps. These great exertions to aid two kingdoms in arms will be opposed by the "undivided energies of France," producing slaughter and devastation too shocking to dwell upon.—May an all wise and adorable God, if such prayer coincide with the will of Heaven, nerve the Patriots' arm, and give strength to him to turn back the bloody legions of the ruthless invader!

[Bal. pap.]

The Governor of Grand Canary, who is in fact a Frenchman, has prevailed over a great body of his adherents to resist all new doctrines; this was strongly opposed by the royal friends of Ferdinand VII. but the French had the advantage; they dissolved the Junta of the island, and imprisoned some of the members attached to the new cause; the island was a scene of confusion, and the people were fearful the whole would end in a civil broil.

DIED, on Saturday last, aged seventy-six years, John Nixon, esquire, president of the bank of North America, and one of the oldest and most respectable merchants of this city.

[Phil. pap.]

Joseph Bonaparte, according to the latest accounts, was at Salvatierra, between Vittoria and Pampeluna. On the 8th he held a council of war at Ochandiano, at which most of the French generals attended, and immediately after which, several of the advanced corps of the enemy, stationed on the Ebro, were withdrawn. The divisions from Miagro, Lodoso, and Viana, were concentrated in a very strong position between Lorin & Olete, and amounted to near 20,000 men.

SOMETHING RARE.

A letter from Milidgeville, dated 15th December, and published in the Savannah Museum, states, that the grand jury of the circuit court have presented judge Johnson for an improper interference with the executive, in granting the mandamus sometime ago at Charleston.

Despotism is not far in the rear of such anarchy.

[N. American.]

A WHOPPER.

Curiosity.—A most wonderful curiosity has lately been sent to J. Selwand Esq. Portman Square, London.—It is a hawk of a very large size, caught at the Cape of Good Hope; he has round his neck a gold collar of curious workmanship, on which have been discovered the words—"This goodlie Hawke doth belong to his most excellent Majestie James, King of England, A. D. 1610." The hawk still betrays a degree of vigor, and the only symptom of old age discoverable, is a dimness of sight, and a change in the color of the feathers round the neck.—London Paper.

The Marblehead Patriots.

The people of Marblehead are violently attached to the administration, and peculiarly fond of the embargo, which is devoting them to ruin with something more than "pace of snail," to borrow one of the eloquent expressions of the late Senator Adams. Feeling sensibly the effects of this wise measure, but determined to adhere to its authors, they have hit upon a notable expedient to reconcile, in *concordia discors*, their feelings, their interests, & their principles. They have passed solemn resolutions, which have been solemnly read in Congress, by their representative, Mr. Story, declaring that the government had better not employ either gun-boats or revenue cutters along their coast, but hire their fishing vessels, and employ them in enforcing the "laws of embargo." WALPOLE said that every patriot had his price, and the Marbleheadites do not seem, most violently, and most luminously, and most learnedly patriotic as they are, to furnish an exception to the remark. They will support the government, if it will put their vessels and themselves under pay. "A hit, a very palpable hit." As Mr. Gardner of New Hampshire said, in allusion to them, they wanted the *quid pro quo*.

[Freeman's Journal.]

Political.

[No. 2377.]

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the fifth and last instalment of TEN DOLLARS on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 23d day January next, agreeable to an act of congress, entitled, "an act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.
December 26 18t

Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from James D. Moore, for certain purposes therein set forth, the subscriber will sell for ready money, at his ferry opposite Alexandria, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the next fair day—SEVEN VERY VALUABLE NEGROES, viz. One man, about 25 years of age, two lads, two boys, and two girls.

William Marbury.

Blue Plains, Dec. 20—21 dts

Grocery Store.

I WISH to inform my friends, and the public in general, that I keep a GROCERY STORE in Alexandria, on the corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets, in the house lately occupied by Dennis Foley—Also, a good stable for horses—and Lodging and Boarding, and good Entertainment for Travellers.

Edward H. Jacobs.

December 21. d6t

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Rouffett's CLARS, warranted of the very first quality, and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Kappes's Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, &c. &c. and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

The Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

Recommenced drawing on the 9th next morning 11 o'clock.

And, when to assist you I proffer'd my arm,
Was the smile you bestow'd, a smile from the heart;
Did your bosom then witness emotions as warm,
As you blush'd to discover your glance could impart?

When the throbs of my bosom disorder'd my frame,
And I trembled beneath the sweet burden I bore;
Did sympathy whisper our feelings the same,
And Love softly bid thee acknowledge his power?

If, dearest Almeria, the glance of thine eye,
Was a glance that proclaim'd the soft feelings within thee;
If thy blush was the glow of affection, and I
Felt a kindred to thine, rise within me:

Oh come to my bosom, sweet maid of fourteen,
The heart in it beats only for thee;
Of the warmest affections 'twould hail thee the queen,
Then haste, dear Almeria, to love and to me.

FREDERICK.

Alexandria, 4th Jan.

The Subscribers give notice,

THAT they will, agreeably to the order of the Vestry of the Episcopal Church, attend at the church on SATURDAY NEXT, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. for the purpose of making sale of Lots in the new Burying Ground.

W. S. Moore, } Com.
J. Muncaster, }

January 5.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

d

PROPOSALS
ON PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:
1. French & English—2. English & French
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known and Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended **HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS**, prepared (only) at Lee's patent Medicine store, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throat and approaching Consumptions.

Hahn's True and Genuine GERMAN CORN PLAISTER

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily moving them root and branch without pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,
The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and be free from Mercury or any pernicious sensitive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store, New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance to the preservation of health—this common remark however is too often forgotten whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pain from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.

Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which counteracts the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, or other warm climates, they will be found useful to convey the most lasting service as will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose bounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.
About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.
Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness maker.
It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operated so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock

R. I. Taylor Esq.

September 24.

VOL IX.]

Sales at Ven

On every Tuesday

WILL BE

at the Vendue Store, on

Water street

Variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which will

be bills of the day—A

which are on limitation,

which are established, ca

ewed and purchased at t

at prices.

P. C. Mar

Cotton and

Have just publis

ALMANAC

Containing a great deal

of matter. For sale

at single ope.

They will publish, with

A new Novel, by M

His Gunning) entitled

The Exile of

October 5.

Just Publi

For sale at the Subscri

THE LAW

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Man as he ough

Neatly bound in boards,

one dollar.

ALMANA

for the year 1809, by th

single one.

Just Rece

A large supply of PLA

WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cy

No. 15, is received, and

a few days.

Subscribers are earnestl

for their copies, especial

received out a few number

to pay for one or two num

to pay for ten or fifteen.

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THE Subscriber propos

and Surgery, for whic

opened a Shop on the nor

between Washington and S

if he should at any time

he will be found at his F

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who may please to call on

Archiba

December 3.

NOTI

LOST or MISLAID

three Shares in the C

Little River Turnpike C

No. 311, and 312, issu

renewal of which applica

the President and Direct

on the 20th day of Jan

Richard

December 13.

City Tavern

ALEXAND

AT THE SIGN OF

WILLIAM

From the City of Ind

RESPECTFULLY

taken that justly celebr

called The CITY TAV

in the possession

he hopes, by assiduity

to exertions on his part

keep up the high char

ern has, as being one o

and assures them

have an assortment of

good waiters.

Travellers and others

accommodations at the a

reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken

month or year.

The papers from

the continent are regul

the Coffee-House, adjoi

for the use of stran

Suppers can be h

at a clock in the eve

from one to twenty.

November 15.

PORTER.

Five barrels was received in March last, per the *Good Intent*, Captain STEWART, from Boston—Any person authorised and will pay the expences on the same, may receive it on application to

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Who have for sale,

6 hhd. 2d quality Muscovado Sugar.
10 pipes Holland's Gin.
6 do. French Brandy.
100 boxes Mould Candles.
100 do. Dipt do.
100 do. Brown Soap.
100 half do. do
20 barrels Boston Beef.
300 wt. Hops—growth 1808.
10 half barrels Mackarel.
30 boxes Chocolate.
4000 lbs. Sheathing Paper.
500 reams Wrapping do.
100 do. Writing do.
50 do. Letter do.

2 boxes Ladies' fashionable Straw Bonnets, and a gen. assortment Shoes.
December 29. co2w

To Rent.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's Shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land. From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, } lawf
Dec. 9—(15.) }

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a yong man with a family.